within their borders, while the representatives of the South demand the same. Hence, though all agree for the line they cannot for the route. He (Seward) was in favor of an extreme Northern route, yet, from the urgency of the case, was prepared to agree to any that obtains a majority. The Committee of Congress on the matter had already all mitted to ascrifices of opinion, local prejudices, and a most of principle, to frame such a bill as would submitted to ascrifices of opinion, local prejudices, and aimest of principle, to frame such a bill as would secure one hundred and fifty votes of both Houses. All the history of the commerce of the Pacific, all the specialities as to the course of commerce between this continent and the East, indicate San Francisco as the commercial entrepot of the Pacific for this century, and possibly for many centuries to come. The entrepot of the Atlantic is New-York. Make a railentrepot of the Atlantic is New-York. Make a railrose, therefore, on any parallel you will, the passengers and traffic over it must be delivered, sooner or
fater at the port of New-York. The bulk of the population, trade and commerce of the United States is
in the Northern portion of the Union, and the Committee have selected a point on the Western frontier, between the Sioux and Kausas Rivers, to concentrate
the Atlantic railroads radiating to the Mississippi.
It might have been more in accordance with the
wishes of the Committee to have selected a route
between the termini, but objections were made, and it
was concluded that the President should select and
centract for the route most eligible from the Sioux
River to San Francisco, reference being had to economy, eligibility and feasibility, the tures easential elemonts. He would say that if the construction of the
read is to be authorized by Congresss this session, we
shall have to sacrifice some prejudices and some distrust; and if that work is not begun soon, it will be
too late. Without communication with them, it is too late. Without communication with them, it is just as possible for the Federal Government to main-tain a control over the Pacific States as it would be to mainta n it over a part of Europe, and even less, for the transportation of the mail to the Pacific takes three weeks, while the ferry to Europe is accomplished in tweive days. These Pacific possessions of ours loom up with a rapidity that our history or the history of the world does not equal. They must be our equals, or not of us. Every day the rathese is delayed is a day of danger to the United States. If there had been a alroad six years ago, he (Sewaro) believed that there would nave been less confusion in Kansas, and that there years ago, he (Seward) believed that there would have been no superstitious sect in the receases of the Rocky Mountains. He believed that it was only by a raifroad and a telegraph to the Pacific that we could develop and exhibit what there is no instance of a republic having done—maintain itself peacefully. Thus only can it be maintained; for when it depends upon a standing army, it ceases to be a republic. The Pacific Raifroad realizes what Europe has been striving four hundred years for, and using thereto the inventions of printing and the mariners compass, the explorations in Africa, the North-West Passage, and the search for Calhay, it will transfer the commerce of the world from its ancient channels of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf across our continent, augmenting the agencies by which we may become the bighest, most powerful and beneficent of the powers of the earth. Without further general remarks, he would say that all we have now to do %s to agree upon the manner, circumstances, way and time it is to be begun.

Mr. GREEN (Mo.) freely admitted that the road would benefit Missouri, but did not advocate it for the

would be usefit Missouri, but did not advocate it for the selfish interests of h s State. The probable traffic cannot justify but one road, and that must be a central one. No road of 500 miles length pays from its through traffic. The way business perhaps of even one will not pay. Taking it for granted that there would be a self-says like it on the road of the burning not pay. Taking it for granted that there would be only one line, it ought not to be located in the burning E! Paso, or the North which is obstructed by snow.

Mr. GREEN'S amendment was lost.

Mr. POLK (Mo.) moved to substitute the words "on

the western boundary line of Missouri and Arkansas between the mouth of the Big Sioux and Fort Smith on the Arkansas River."

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House went into Committee on the bill to estab-lish an Auxiliary Guard for the protection of life and

property in Washington.

The bill was discussed till 1 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. MONTGOMERY (Pa.), the Committee rese, and the House took up the Kansas bill.

A message from the Senate insisting on its disagreemeet, and asking a Committee of Conference, was

Mr. MONTGOMERY moved that the House insist on its adherence, and demanded the previous ques-

tion.

Mr. ENGLISH (Ind.) inquired whether, if the Committee of Conference be ordered by the House, parliametta; law and practice require the majority of the Committee to be composed of gentlemen representing the majority of the House, or a majority of those in favor of the House bill.

Mr. STANTON said if it was not out of order he mr. stanton the question because it would pro-

we'ld object to the question, because it would pro-weke is terrogatories on the other side.

Mr. ENGLISH gave notice that if the motion before the House was voted down, he would move for a Com-

mittee of Conference.

The House voted on a second demand for the previous question, with the following result: Yeas, 108,
Nays, 107.

The Speaker voted in the negative, which made a

The Speaker voted in the negative, which made a tie, and the question was lost.

Mr. ENGLISH (Ind.), that he might not be misEndestood, said that he was opposed to the Senate
bill in its present shape; but, notwithstanding this, he
was welling to hear what the Senate had to say, and
was in favor of the appointment of a Committee of
Conference. He could not see that any harm would
result from it, and therefore he moved that the House
agree to a Committee of Conference on the subject
matter of the disagreeing votes, and that three manamatter of the disagreeing votes, and that three mana-gers be appointed on the part of the House.

On this preposition he called for the previous ques-

Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) raised the question that it was not in order for Mr. English to make that motion.

The House has abhered, and until it reconsiders that artion, it is not in order to make that motion.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order.

Mr. GARNETT (Va.) wished to make an explana-

tion of his vote. Objection made.

Mr. ENGLISH repeated that he had made the motion in accordance with general usage in all parliamentary bodies.

The demand for the previous question was then the the the processed to vote on Mr.

seconded, when the House proceeded to vote on Mr. English's motion for a Committee of Conference. The vote stood Yeas 108, Nays 108—atte. Tae CHAIR then voted in the affirmative, and so Mr. English's proposition was agreed to.

The following members voted "Yea:

The following members voted "Yen;"

Messrs Ahi, Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Buccek Bonham, Bowle, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Butnett, Burnes, Carathers, Caskie, Clark (Mo.), Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cook, John Cechrane, Craig (Mo.), Cray, Clemens, Clingman, Cook, John Cechrane, Craig (Mo.), Cray, Ch., Crawford, Carry, Havidoon, Davis (Miss.), Dewart, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elllott, English, Exstis, Faulkner, Florence, Garrett, Gorterl, Goode, Cricerwood, Giregs, Hall (Onlo), Hatch, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones, Kentt, Kelly, Kunkel (Md.), taxnar, Landy, Lendy, Letcher, Maclay, McQuen, Macy, McQuen, Macy, Medican, Millett, Millson, Moore, Niblack, Orr, Pendieton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Poweil, Quitman, Ready, Reagun, R. fin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scatt, Scating, Seware, Shaw (N. C.), Shorter, Singleton, Smith (Penn.), Smith (Va.), Stallworth, Stephers, Slevenson, Slewart (Md.), Talbot, Taylo (N. Y.), Tripp, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White, Winshow, Woodern, Wortendyke, Wright (Ga.), Wright (Fenn.), Zeitheufer—148.

Lower Device, Grove Hall Masses, Haris, Harris Md., Harris His, Harton, Hall Masses, Haller Helman, Grown, Grower, Grove, Grower, Grow

The following, not voting, had paired off:
Admin with Huyler, Dinamics with McKibbin, Gillis with
Roberts, Clark B. Cochrane with Sickies, Relly with Thayer,
Taylor (la ; with Kunkel (Pa.), Washburn (Wik.) with Arnold,
Olin with Corning. Whiteley, absent.

The apnouncement of the vote was greeted with ap-

The asnouncement of the voice as a relative to the speaker directed the Door Keeper and his Assistants to remove those persons who had so far forgottee themselves as to cause the disturbance.

Mr. HARRIS (III.) hoped that the Chair would first make an example of those on the floor of the House who clapped their hands.

The SPEAKER said that he was not aware that any

The SPEAKER said that he was not aware that any disturbance had occurred among the members. He had no right to order the Hall to be cleared, but the House itself could take action against such members as the gentleman from Illinois might point out.

The SPEAKER, subsequently, in response to the request of Mr. Curtis and others, revoked his order, expressing at the same time a hope that the disorder would not be set by gentlemen on the floor; those who come laste to listen to debates should not abuse their privilege, and violate the rules of decorum and order. lege, and violate the rules of decorum and order.
Mr. GROW (Pa.) remarked that it was not a privi-

lege but a right to occupy the galleries.

At the instance of Mr. ENGLISH a motion to reconsider the volc above taken was tabled, when the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the

During the discussion which followed, Mr. REA-GAN (Texas) said that he would vote against this as be did against the Deficiency bill, guided by his judg-ment and convictions, irrespective of The Washing-

ton Union, which professing to be the organ of the Administration, had fabricated a false etatement to read him and other Southern Democrats out of the party, because they voted against the Deficiency bill. He would not vote for a measure to pension lobby members and loafers on the Treasury, while it declared that the people of the District of Columbia were not capable of a figovernment.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE earnestly argued the recessity of the passage of a bill for the better protec-

cessity of the passage of a bill for the better protec-tion of life and property, but stated his objections to that under consideration. He was in favor of vest-ing the appointment of police officers and men in a Board of Commissioners.

Board of Commissioners.

Mr. GHLMAN (Me.) said there could not be a just administration of local affairs here without a pure administration of public affairs, and so long as he who stands at the head of the Administration sanctions and approves the Lecompton measure—which every gen-tleman knows to be a stupendous fraud, unparalleled neman knows to be a stupendous fraud, unparalleled in the history of civilized nations. It was surprising with what facility the President changes his tactics from Kansas to the District of Columbia. The Democracy, which professes to embody the will of the people, practices more of tyranny and despotism than of republican liberty.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Town Elections in Niagara County. LOCKPORT, N. Y., Wednesday, April 14, 1858.

In the town elections held yesterday in Niagara County, - towns elected Republican Supervisors, two elected Democrats, one elected American, and three Anti-Lecompton; the latter by a union of Republicans and Americans.

Explosion of the Steamer Falls City -- Several Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 14, 1858.

The steamboat Falls City exploded her boiler just as the was leaving the city this afternoon. Seven or eight were killed and a number of others injured. The xplosion also damaged somewhat the steamer John Simonds.

The crevasse opposite the city still continues in all its orce, and nothing has as yet been done to repair it. The river here is now at about a stand.

The Flood in the Mississippi, etc.

The Flood in the Mississippi, etc.

St. Louis, Wednesday, April 14, 1858.

Frightful consequences are likely to ensue along the
Lower Mississippi, which is now higher in some places
than ever known before, by the accession of the combined floods from the upper rivers running into the
Mississippi, which are rising from St. Paul down.

The Missouri and Illinois Rivers are both high and
rising, and all their tributaries are at flood hight.

The high water is occasioned by the heavy rama,
which have extended through the whole Western
and North-Western country. The usual Spring mounand North-Western country. The usual Spring mountain rise has not yet taken place, and should it do so before the present flood subsides, the whole lower country doubtless will be inundated.

The Littles Murder Case.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, April 14, 1858.

At 6 o'clock this evening the panel of 48 was exhausted, and only three jurymen had been accepted in the Littles murder case. A new panel will be orered immediately.

Premium Notes Taxable.

Albany, Wednesday, April 14, 1858.
In the Court of Appeals to day, the case of the City
of New-York against certain Mutual Insurance Companies was argued, Daniel E. Sickles appearing for
the city, and Messis, Hill and Reynolds for the Insurance Companies. The case involved the right of the city to tax premium notes, and the premiums of companies formed on the mutual principle. The Court gave judgment at the close of the argument in favor of the right to tax.

The Remains of Mr. Benton.

St. Louis, Wednesday, April 14, 1858.

The remains of Mr. Benton arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and were escorted to the residence of Col. Brant by the military and a large concourse of

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Wednesday, April 14, 1858.

No. 11. Robert Taylor administrators vs. Nathan
T. Carryl.—Reargument continued for defendants and
concluded for plaintiffs.
No. 76, John N. Ahl vs. Roswell B. Johnson.—Argument for appellant commenced

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINSATI, Wednesday, April 11, 1858. The block of buildings on the corner of Western row and Canal street, occupied by a coffee-house, by Mr. Woods's feed store, William Fisher's mahogany chair store, and various others, was destroyed by fire chair store, and various others, was destroyed by fire last night. The establishment of Messrs. Root & Coe, adjoining, was considerably damaged. The total loss is estimated at \$35,000, a portion of which is covered by insurance. A portion of the building was occupied by a large number of poor families, who are rendered homeless. A fireman was fatally injured by the falling of the roof. The building occupied by Messrs. Root & Coe was owned by Nicholas Longworth, the amount of whose insurance is not ascertained.

The Grafton Bank Robbery.

Boston, Wednesday, April 14, 1858. The \$12,000 stolen from the Grafton Bank has been recovered through the confessions of a young man named Stockwell, who was arrested for the robbery.

Loss of the Brig Manhattan.

Boston, Wednesday, April 14, 1858,
The brig Manhattan, from Boston for Cientuegos,
was lost on the 1st inst. on Boca Grand Reef, of Trini
dad, Cuba. The vessel and cargo has been sold for
\$1,225.

The Ship Mountain Wave.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 14, 1838.

The ship Mountain Wave, ashore at the mouth of Scituate Harbor, remains tight. She has drifted about her length up the harbor during the night, and now lies in a better position than yesterday. The steamer R. B. Forbes will try to get her off at high water to-day.

The Crevasse at New-Orleans.

New-Onleans, April 13, 1858.

The crevasse expesite this city continues stopping the trains on the New-Orleans, Opelousas and firest Western Railroad, and doing an incalculable amount of damage to the plantations on that side of the river.

The City of Washington's News at

New-Orleans. NEW-OFICEMS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 13, 1858.

The advices from Europe per steamship City of Washington at New-York, were received by the National line, and published exclusively in the regular evening editions of the Associated Press.

From Boston.

Bosrox Wednesday, April 14, 1858. To-morrow will be observed in this State and in Maine as a day of fasting and prayer.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 13, 1858.

The following are the footings of our Bank State-

The Ohio River.

Pritishero, Wednesday, April 14, 1808. The River here has risen rapidly, the water is now fifteen feet deep in the channel, and the rise has

	Weather ReportsAFRIL 14.
the	Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern Lines-Of No. 21 Wall street.

Places.	N. La Ap. 14		The Remarks.
	12 M.	11.	61° Cloudy.
	40.42 A. M.	W.	58 Cloudy.
Montreal, C. F.	45.30 A. M.	777	400 Rainy.
	42.21 A. M	E	48 Rain storm.
Washington	38.53 M	N. W.	56 Variable.
	A M.		400 Raining.
Eastport, Me	14.54 A. M.	N. E.	35 Raining.
Postland Me	43.59 A. M.	N.	380 Raining.
Bangor, Me	111. 17 A. M.	N.E.	SF Raining
St. John N. B.	45.14 A. M.	S. E.	S70 Clear.
Roston	42 21 P. M.	N. W.	51º Mild.
Portland, Me	43.39 P. M.	N. W.	1 46 Clear.
Sangor, Me	44.47 P. M.	Ε.	45 Raining.
Castrort, Me	44.54 P. M.	3. E.	36 Foggy
Calair Me	- P. M	N.E.	490 Cloudy.
24 Lobest N. H.	145, 141 P. M.	N W.	47º Cloudy.
sackville, Me	- P. M.	N. E.	35º Mild.
			650 Clear.
Pholode bhis	39.37 P. M.	W.	35 Raining.

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA - A letter rom California to The Philadelphia Press says: As a further and indubitable index of public senti-ment on the Kansas question, as it now presents itself. I refer you to the fact that, while we have 47 National Democratic newspapers in the State, only three of the whole number support and advocate the views of Jeff. Davis, "et id owne genus." FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 13, 1858.

It is very true, that suspicious indications have created some apprehension upon our side, but not more so than has been the case just before every former test, since the first struggle on Harris's resolution, which was the great inaugurating movement, when the lines were drawn. Had the counsels of fear been regarded during the various con tests, we should have acknowledged defeat at the very time when every fair probability pointed to the reasonable certainty of victory. It is for such reasons that my faith does not falter now, when the suggestions of doubt and distrust are heard in all quarters, and when the timid shrink and the brave stand still. That there are a few men, who have heretofore cooperated with us, who are bal-sociog opinions and estimating chances, cannot be disgused. But the very nature of self-preservation, in one form or another, which prompts their weak hesitation, will, when the crisis comes, lead them in the original direction, unless the purpose of treachery should prove deeper than now appears upon the surface. But one doom awaits defection at this time, and those who count consequences will hardly overlook what is so certainly fore-The Administration, in its most privatee circles

has not been able to name the votes by which its purpose is to be effected, and this very inability is almost conclusive as to the uncertainty of its hopes. Another indication is not without a show of significance. It is understood that the Speaker volum teered to assure gentlemen this morning that if the conference was granted, the Opposition might select the majority to represent them. Then why press the conference at all, when it is well known that under such circumstances no agreement between the two Committees could be possibly reached? There is nothing in the proposition which recommends it to favor. The House has taken its position in good faith, and if the Senate will not recede, as it ought to do, and as it would do if the sentiment of the States was fairly represented, the re-ponsibility must rest there, and there only. Evexpect from the Opposition, and the Republicans have gone so far to reach a settlement and to effect conciliation as to have subjected themselves already to the grossest misrepre-sentation. They will go no further, come what may; and if in the hour when the last blow is to be struck traitors and spies in their camp should appear, there will be a fearful reckening before the great bar of public opinion. They have struggled and sacrificed for peace. They have given up forms and conquered prejudices. They have come for-ward with national spirit to stamp with falsehood the aspersions of their enemies as sectional agita-tors. They have yielded the lead and freely rendered the honors to those who but as vesterday stood in antagonism. They have asked only for Justice and Right, leaving their vindication to the impartial judgment of mankind. Beyond this they will never advance an inch, for it was no part of the contract, when a common principle was thus accepted and adopted, that any defection should be counted If they are to be betrayed at all, which I cannot and will not believe, the scorn and detesta-tion of the country will follow to the grave whoever

shall be guilty of that infamy.

The President has changed the Surveyor-General's office from Lecompton to Kebraska City, upon the pretext that the latter location is more acceptable, from being located on the river. It has taken a long time to discover this public necessity, and it is particularly fortunate that it should have chanced when Calbonn's mission being ended here, it may when, Calhoun's mission being ended here, it may be desirable for him to resume the duties of an effice which he has been paid for neglecting during several months. The atmosphere of Lecompton would doubtless prove injurious to the health of the Surveyor-General; and it is only surprising the President did not send him to a more safe and

Southern climate.

P After some debate upon the bill reported from the Military Committee in the Senate for establishing a telegraph to Utah, as a means of constant communication with the army, it was postponed till next December, which is an effectual quietus. INDEX.

THE CONFERENCE TRICK.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13, 1858. Washington, Tuesday, April 13, 1858. The Senate took up the Kansas bill, to-day, with a view to ask a conference with the House. There was some discussion as to the form of proceeding. The lacompton majority of the Senate has no idea of receiving, or of yielding to any modification of their bill. The object in asking for a Committee of Conference is to afford certain anti-Lecompton member of the House an excuse for changing their votes, as it is confidently expected they will do, though not immeriately. The majority of the Senate in favorof the motion to insist and ask a conference was eight. The Committee was appointed at once by the Chair, and is composed of Messis. Green, Hunter, and Seward. Seward.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspo ALBANY, Wednesday, April 14, 1858.

This is the hundredth day of the session, and henceforth to the adjournment members must work without pay, beyond such small things as they may find "lying round loose." The pressure of the lobby is immense. I notice among the late arrivals of distinguished gentlemen at the Capital, the Hon. Erastus Corning, President of the Central Railroad Company, and Lecompton member of Congress from this District. I understand that he paired off with Mr. Olin of Rensselaer, and that he came home to join in the festivities of the celebration of "Perry's Victory." Whether patriotic motives or railroad interest brought him home from Washington on the eve of the adjournment of our Legislature, I am really unable to say; but of one thing he may rest assured—"We have met the enemy, and they are ours." I notice also the presence of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, floating about the Senatorial circle, of which he was formerly a distinguished member. Whom he paired off with I have not heard, but think it not unlikely that it was our late "model Mayor," as smooth-faced Fernando is here, looking as bland and innocent as though he had never in his life heard of the case of the John W. Cator.

At the session of last meeting Mr. SLOAN asked

unanimous consent to refer back the bill for the modification of the Usury Laws with power to re-port complete. The bill provides that in cases of usury the lender may recover his original loan and forfeit interest instead forfeiting principal and in-

Mr. SCHELL objected.

Mr. SLOAN then moved that the bill be referred to the first Committee of the Whole, which was negatived by the following vote:

VEAS-Messrs. Ames. Burnaus, Darling, Ely, Foote, Sloan,
Smith, Spinola, Truman, Wadsworth, O. B. Wheeler, John D.

Wilhard II.

NAYS - Mesers. Brandreth, Diven, Halsred, Hubbell, Johnson, Laflin, Mandeville, Mather, Noxon, Paterson, Schell, Scott, J. A. Willard, Wilhams—14.

This is probably the end of the bill.

In the SENATE this morning there was a spirited

fight on the Broadway Relief Railroad bill in Com-mittee of the Whole, when progress was reported and the bill was made a special order for 4 o'clock this afternoon. Its chances of success are dubious

The Bank Committee reported adversely on the bill to incorporate the People's Loan and Relief Company (the big pawnbroker's shop). Company (the big pawnbroker's shop).

The House Joint Resolution to proceed to the election of a Regent of the University in place of

Henry Schnoor Court expenses incurred in establishing their rights as Assessors in the City of New York, was passed.

The Senste concurred in the Assembly's amendments to the Wallabout bill.

At 1 o'clock the bill to tell railroads came up as special order, and on motion of Mr. SPINOLA, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed by the fol-

Whole surject as a same power, possessed by the low-lowing vote:

VEAS—Messy. Ames. Diven, Doherty, Maisted, Hubbell, Loveland, Mandeville Mather, Fratt. Schell, Scott, Sloan, Smith, Spinois, Truman, Wasteworth, O. B. Wheeler, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Wilard, John D. Willard—D.

NAYS—Messys Boardman, Brandreth, Burhana, Darling, Ely, Focte, Johnson, Ladin, Paterson, Stow, Williams—II.

As this was regarded as a test vote, it may be

As this was regarded as a test vote, it may be considered as the end of the railroad toll question for this session. A motion of W. A Wheeler to reconsider was negatived.

The Assembly bill to declare the legality of cer-The Assembly bill to declare the legality of certain floating docks (the bill published in The TRIE INE the other day) was passed, and only requires the Governor's signature. The \$3,800,000 loan bill, and the bill to transfer the unexpended appropriations for the Erie Canal to the lateral canals, were referred to the Committee of the Whole and we be the special order for \$1,200 and the special made the special order for 74 o'clock this evening. In the Assembly, the Senate's amendments to the bill to amend the Highway Act in the Counties of Queens and Suffolk were concurred in. The fol-lowing bills were read a third time and passed:

towing bills were read a third time and passed:

To provide for the construction of a bridge over the Hadson River, between the towns of Fort Edward and Mouroe.

To provide for the payment of the salary of the Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor.

To smend the charter of the Village of Ellenville.

To amend the several acts relative to State Prisons.

Mr. Beach's bill to regulate the Ferries between the first of New-York and Long Island was lost on the first reading.

the City of New 1 ork and Long Island was lost on its final reading—37 to 49—and a motion to recon-sider was laid on the table.

Mr. Adams called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Registry bill had been de-

the vote by which the Registry bin had been defeated; and on this motion.

Mr. Fullerton took your correspondent severely to task for the remarks he made in regard to Mr. Fullerton's dodging a vote on this measure last week. In the course of his speech he said that he had Constitutional scruples, but an examination of the subject had since somewhat dispelled them. He had also consulted his constituents, and was satisfied that they were at least in favor of trying the experiment of a Registry law. The motion to cal the bill up prevailed—59 to 53—and it was then put upon its final passage, and lost—60 to 54—as fol-

upon its final passage, and lost—00 to 54—as for lows:

YEAS—Messra Adama, Austin, Avery, Babbitt, Bacheller, D. B. Ba'dwin, Barres, Becker, Bell, Bliss, C. Boughton, N. Benton, Biggs, Buffinaton, Case, Church, Collins, Coppernoil, Duryea, C. Estes, E. S. Esty, D. Fish, Frazee, Fullerton, Gile, Godard, Green, Hall, Halley, Hammond, Hard, Hodge, Holbrock, Horton, Hutchiason, W. B. Jones, Kaies, Krishit Labor, Lamb, Law, Lewis, McKown, Mather, D. Miller, F. Palmer, J. S. Palmer, Peck, Rawson, Raymond, Richards, Robertson, Sare, Sentell, Shepard, Staples, Van Aerman, Van Horn, Van Valkenbursh, Wolford—50.

NAVS—Messra, Armstrong, Baker, W. Baidwin, Beach, Horn, Van Valkenbursh, Wolford—50.

NAVS—Messra, Armstrong, Baker, W. Baidwin, Beach, Beccker, Chabler, Chaffield, Channeey, Crain, Dayton, Delaney, Dyckman, Engs, Fitzgersid, Gase, Garrison, Haggerty, Hanford, Hatt, Hendrickson, Homes, Howell, Hubbard, J. H. Jones, T. Jones, Laffin, Lacing, Lawrence, Lord, Lynch, McLean, McNett, M. Miller, Mills, Moore, Osgood, Parsona, Platt, Salizbury, Serley, Smith, Speaker, Stevenson, Strong, Sutherland, Tappen, Voorhees, Wager, Watson, Wetant, Weit, Ashernard, Tappen, Voorhees, Wager, Watson, Wetant, Weit, Ashernard, Tappen, Memoras, Messra, Childs, Emans, H. Fish, Paired off—Mr. Edgarton (Rep.) and Mr. Jagemiah (Dem).

A favorable result at this time was not expected by the friends of the bill, in consequence of the absent of the start of the start of the first of the start of the start

by the friends of the bill, in consequence of the ab-sence of several members, but if Messrs. Fullerton and Lewis, who now vote for the bill, had done . so when it was up last week, it would have been carried. Of course this is the end of it for this ses-

The bill authorizing Cayuga and Tompkins Counties to contract for the imprisonment of 'a certain class of convicts in the Onondaga and Monroe County Work-House was read a third time and passed.

The Assembly refused to concur in the Senate's

resolution to suspend the 21st rule, a measure sought by some of the old heads to facilitate the passage of the great public printing swindle.

[Additional by Telegraph.] SENATE-EVENING SESSION.

The Caral bills were considered.

The bill authorizing a loan of \$3,800,000 was oreed to a third reading.

The bill relative to the lateral canals was then dispendently.

Mr. Dives offered the following amendment: "Division, resident and first assistant Engineers shall here after be appointed by the State Engineer, by and with the advice and consent of the Lieutenant Governor and the Anditor of the Gaual Department, but the State Engineer may at any time remove any engineer on any of the canals of this State."

The title of the bill was then amended to "An act to provide for the removal and appointment of engineers on the canals."

on the canals."

There is no probability of the final question being taken on the bill under discussion to-night.

ASSEMBLY - EVENING SESSION - BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act authorizing the incorporation

Town insurance Companies.

To amend the Charter of the Citizens Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Turaverein.

To provide for the removal of the obstructions in the Harlem River, and for a free bridge over the

To smend the act for the better regulation of the Port of New-York.
To incorporate the Hudson and Harlem River Canal

Company.

To reduce the stock of the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburgh.

Mr. Fillenros introduced concurrent resolutions complimentary of Lieut. Maury, and instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to do all in their power to secure a proper recognition of his services by an advancement in rank. Adopted.

A LETTER FROM COL. BENTON.

The St. Louis Democrat publishes the following extract from a letter written by Col. Benton a few days before he died. It relates to the great work to which he was devoting the last days of his life;

he was devoting the last days of his life:

The 6th volume is issued, and brings down the abridgment to the end of Mr. Monroe s first Administration (1821). The 7th volume is printed and in the binder's hands (soon for delivery), and will come into Mr. John Quincy Adams's Administration. The 8th volume is in the press, and will come deep into Gen. Jackson's Administration; so that, as you see, so far as the public and the publishers are concerned, the Jackson's Administration; so that, as you see, so far as the public and the publishers are concerned, the great work is half finished. But as it concerns myself, I am far ahead of the press, and, in fact, almost through. I gave out publicly that I will be done in two months, but that was to allow a margin for accidents and mistakes. I expect to be done in less than ore month, being now employed on the great compromise session of 1849-50, being the last of Mr. Clay's great efforts on the occasion. He and I appear as antagonism was as to the form, and not as to the objects of the measures. He wished the whole of the measures to be contained in one general compromise bill: I wanted the same measures, for the most of them, and their objects. The omnibus bill miscarried, but the measures passed separately, and were just as strong on the statute book, in separate acts, as they would have been in a general one. The antagonism would have been in a general one. they would have been in a general one. The antagonism then was as to form and not as to measures, and ended in the establishment of the same object, namely, the parchettion of the country. The abridged debates will show all this, and that there was a transferred to the same object, namely, the parchettion of the country. The abridged debates will show all this, and that there was a transferred to the time. "A crisis big with the fate of abridged debates will show all this, and that there was a real crists at the time—" a crists big with the fate of Bone."—its pacification worthy of the last efforts of Clay, and in accomplishing which his ardent patriotom, his devotion to the Union, his disregard of self, his courageous self-reliance, all appeared in their midday force and splendor. It was not the blaze of the setting sun, but the noonday plaze of that great inminary. In these flashes of courage and patriotism, always struck out when the Union was struck out, he seemed to me to be the impersonation of union, and ready to be laid as a victim on its alias." This being the state and condition of the work,

"This being the state and condition of the work, so far advanced as to enable the public to judge its character—which judgment has, in fact, been most favorable—and size to see the pear completion of the verable—and also to see the near completion of the work, I feel justified is expressing the belief that I have The House Joint Resolution to proceed to the election of a Regent of the University in place of Mr. Grey, deceased, was amended so as to proceed with the election to-morrow at 12, and passed.

Mr. Stow's bill to provide for the calling of a Convention to revise the Constitution was read a third time and passed. 17 to 15, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames. Beardman. Deling. Diven. Fly. Halsed. Houself, Johnson. Nover. Pratt. Scott. Sloan, Spands. Sow. Traman. O. B. Wheeler, J. A. Willard—17.

NAYS—Messrs Brandisth. Burhan, Doherty, Foote, Lafin, Low-land. May deville. Mather. Paterson. Schell. Smith. Wadweita, W. A. Wheeler, John D. Williams—18.

The act to incorporate the Great South Bay Steam Navigation Company was also passed. The bill to incorporate the Yount Lyceum of the City of New-York was lost, receiving only 12 affirmative votes. The bill to permit the New-York Institution for the Blind to sell certain lots of land was lost on its final passage, 14 to 11, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Assembly ball to pay Edward Timpson and

MARINE AFFAIRS.

LOSS OF THE SHIP JOHN GILPIN.

SAFETY OF THIS PASSENGERS AND CREW.

The clipper ship Sunny South, Captain Stephenson arrived at this port last evening, having on board Mr. Wood and two children of Honolulu, S. I., Mr. Edwin B. Ford of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. Sherwood of Boston, passengers of the late ship John Gilpin, foundered at sea off Cape Horn. The following particulars connected with the disaster were furnished Capt. Stephenson by the passengers:

The ship John Gilpin, of about 1,100 tuns burden

Capt. John F. Ropes, sailed from Honolulu (S. I.) Nov. 30, 1857, with a cargo of whale oil and bone, and 15 passengers, bound for New-Bedford, Mass, We sailed with a fair wind, and everything indicating a pleasant and speedy voyage. Nothing occurred, ex cept the incidents common to a sea voyage, until the 28th of January; this day began with fresh and increasing gales; p. m., blowing very strong, with a heavy sea. At 2 a. m. of January 29 a heavy shock was experienced by all on board, but at the time was attributed to a heavy sea striking the ship, the sea being very rough, and blowing a perfect gale. The pumps were attended as usual, and the ship found to be making no more water than usual. At 5 a. m., were started, they not freeing the ship in the usua time, the well was sounded, and five test of water found in the hold. All hands were now set at the pumps and search made for the leak, which resulted in finding the cutwater and part of the main stem gone, as far as could be seen on looking over the bows, and probabicaused by collision with sunken ice at the time the shock was felt. At this time the sea was running so high, and the ship patching and laboring so violently, that nothing could be done in that quarter to repai damages. Two of the officers were now sent below i the fore peak, and reported that they could hear the water running in fast, and could see the main sten working as the yeasel rose and fell in the sea. At 12 m. were, by dead reckoning, in lat. 51° 50' S., lon. 48 04 W.; a fearful high sea running, and constantly breaking over us; the ship laboring heavily, and strong gales continuing. The pumps were again sounded, and eight feet of water found in the hold the leak having made three feet in two hours. A about 3 p. m. the captain informed us that we must prepare for the worst, the leak fast gaining on her, without any prospect of stopping it. At 5 p. m. passed another very large is berg. Throughout the night it was very dark, a he wy sea running, constantly break ing over and deluging the decks, the vessel moving like so much lead, and our prospects were icdeed mos gloomy. In a ship leaking beyond any human efforts to prevent it, in a gale, and our only hope of safety resting upon the boats (which were none of the best), 300 miles from the nearest land, the Faulkland Islands which were dead to windward, it now became very evident that unless aid of some description provi dentially reached us, we must perish. Our boats it wo quarter boats and a launch) were prepared for lowering, provisions and water placed in them, and everything in readiness for leaving the ship when it should become necessary; and we anxiously awaited the dawn of day At 3 o'clock a. m., Saturday, 30th January, sounding. gave 13 feet water in the hold, and we could distinctly hear the noise of the casks below, breaking from the beds and floating about. The ship was now becoming more and more sluggish in her movements and quit unmanageable, and we all feit that she must soon be abandoned to her fate. Soon after daylight the wel come sound of "Sail, ho!" was heard, and a large ship was seen on our weather bow. A signal of distreswas immediately set, and several guns fired to attract her attention, and in a short time we had the pleasure of seeing her shorten and heave-to for us. As we approached, he captain, seeing our condition, was already prepare to assist us, and by the time we had hove to had di patched two life boats, well manned, which rendered us very substantial service in transferring passenger and luggage—our two quarter-bests having been stove and rendered perfectly useless the first trip they made. Owing to the heavy sea running the transhipment of passengers was a proceeding attended with much danger, and it is almost miraculous that nothing in the way of accident occurred. At noon, all the passengers and crew, with such property as could be saved, were safely on board our deliverer, which proved to be the English ship Herefordshire (one of the old East India Co.'s frigates), Capt. Thos. S. Scott, of London, from the Chincha Islands, bound to Cork. We were kindly welcomed on board by Capt. Scott in person, who

her mizzenmast had gone overboard. The supply of provisions and water on board the Herefordshire being insufficient for the wants of fortyfive unexpected guests and her crew for the passage to Cork, Capt. Scott decided to put into Bahia, Brazil where we arrived after a stormy and rough passage on Tuesday, March 2. We found in port only one Ameri-can vessel homeward bound—the brig Hurric see Bird. of and for Baltimore, expected to sail on March 11-in which a portion of our passengers, Mr. Stevens and family and Miss Pitman, Capt. Ropes, his officers and part of the crew, took passage. The balance of the crew-twelve in number-were forwarded by the American Consul in the Herefordshire, via Cork, home, and the remainder of the passengers (the United States Government having made no provisions for shipwrecked passengers, unlike the English Governmen took passage in the Herefordshire, trusting in Provi-

thoughtfully provided for our every want. The last

we saw of the John Gilpin was about 3 p. m., when

dence to get home from Cork. The Herefordshire sailed again on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 9. On the morning of the 16th March, lat. 12 22 S., lon. 36 31 W., she was spoken by the capper ship South, Capt. George B. Stephenson, who, upon learning the situation of the passengers, immdsi-stely went on board, and offered them a passage to New-York, which was most gladly and gratefully accepted, and the weather being favorable, they and their bagunge were speedily transferred. Capt. Scott, with characteristic generosity, insisted in sending on board a variety of creature comforts and small stores-pigs, poultry, &c.—nearly sufficient to last the passongera to New-York.

Capt. Scott, his family and officers, by their kind and unremitting attentions to the passengers during the time they were on board his ship, has placed them under deep and lasting obligations. MEMORANDA OF THE SHIP JOHN GILPIN.

Dec. 25, lat. 33 39 S., lon. 163 45 E., spoke American whaling bark Superior, of and from New-Beiford 6 months out, clean, Jan. 1, lat. 43 30 S., lon. 147 E., came up to and spoke ship Harriet and Jessie, Capt. Janoria, 47 days from Hotoiniu, for

The following is a card in favor of Capts. Stephen-

The following is a card in favor of Capts, Stephenson and Scott, by the passengers.

The inderinded passengers in the late ship John Gipin (foundared at six) and rescued by the Br, ship Herefordshire, devire to express to Capt. Stephenson of the sing Sunny South, their gate to each dynamic for kindly taking them on board his vessel at sea and thus saving them a tedious passage to New York via smill thus saving them at the saving them as the saving the saving them and the saving them as the saving the saving the saving them as the saving the savin

John Gilpin: Edwin Stevens, lady and three children Miss Mary Pitman. Mrs. Wood and two children Mrs. Rivett, two children and servant; Mr. Walter Sherwood, Edwin B. Ford, and officers and crew-35 making a total of 45 souls.

(By Tesegraph.)
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 14, 1858. The brig Hurricane Bird has arrived from Bahia, March 15. She spoke, March 20, off Pernambuco, the whale-ship Janus of New-Bedford, from the Sandwich

Islands: would stop at Pernambuco for water. The Hurricane Bird brings as passengers from Balua

Mr. Breves, lady and three children, of Boston; Miss Mary Pittman of the Sandwick Islands, Capt. John T. Ropes, Mr. George Desa, Mr. Creelman and twelve scames, all of the ship John Gilpin, of Boston, which sed by the British ship Herefordshire and brought to Babia. The balance of the passengers and crew pro-

creded to England in the ship.

The names of the other passengers are as follows: Mrs. Sarah W. Wood, and two children, of the Sandwich Islands; Mrs. Sersh Rivetts, and two children, of Er gland; Edwin P. Ford and Walter Sherwood of

The Jan Glp's spoke, December 26, lat, 349 8. lon. 163° W., whaling bark Superior of New-Bedford; January 1, lat. 44° 24° S., lon. 150° W., ship Harriet and Jeens from Honolulu, for New-Bedford.

In relation to a statement in the letter of our Son Francisco correspondent, published yesterday, the the steamer Sonora was reported to have five feet a water in her hold when she arrived at that port, we have a denial from an officer of the Pacific Steamship Company, who states that if she had met with an accident to her salt-water pipe to produce such a result, she could not have left San Francisco on her return voyage two days after her arrival. It is admitted that the nors was four days behind the schedule time, but this is ascribed to bad weather, which, Capt. Whiting writes to the Company, was the most boisterous he has ever experienced on the coast.

BURTON'S THEATER.

Last evening was performed, for the first time in s city, a beautiful little drams in one act, by West-Marston. It is entitled "A Hard Struggle," and is nded on a domestic incident that is commendable ithin the limits of probability. Lilian Trevor is be othed to Reuben Holt when they are both children; e goes to foreign climes for the benefit of her health, and in the course of her journeyings her life is saved by Fergus Graham, a young physician, who forthwith a heits her band; she, being bound by her early engagement, triects his suit, although she discovers that she loves him. She returns home, prepared to marry her former suiter. The young physician follows her. Reuhen finds out the true state of her heart, and after "hard struggie" with his own affection for her, he resigns her to his rival.

It is an interesting little play, with a strong dash of genuire pathos that does not degenerate into mawkish sentimentality, but is at once accepted as bealthy and natural. It is of the same class of dramas as " The Little Treasure," " Surshine through the Clouds," and others that have such a strong held on the public affections, and which are always popular, although too often swamped under the punderous weight of some " contemporaneous drama The characte of " Reuben Helt' was intrusted to Mr.

harles Fisher, and was admirably performed by him, being decidedly the best original part he has played this Winter. Mrs. Hudson Kirby played "Lifem Trever" naturally and well. Mr. Mark Smith was very amusing as "Mr. Trevor," the guardian of Reuben. a sort of Mrs. Malaprop in pantalcoms. The other characters were well enough done. The "Hard Struggle" is the best English play that

has been produced here this season. ANNIVERSARY OF THE DELTA PHE

SOCIETY.

The annual celebration of the Delta Phi traternite tock place last evening at the Chapel of the New-York University, in the presence of a large audience of citi-zens and ladies. The address was delivered by Prof. zens and ladies. The address was delivered by Frot. Howarn Crosny. His subject was "Our Social" Evils and their Remedy." The orator assumed that secrety was a heart growth, and that morality was the only true basis of social activity. In the treatment of the subject he held that society was not a means to an end, but the end itself. He took exception to the so-called practical tendencies of the age, and which invelobled against esthetic development. Material wealth was a fruitful source of social evils, by which inveighled against esthetic development. Material wealth was a fruitful source of social evils, by abstracting the attention and energy from the mental and moral departments of life. An eminently commercial country, in the opinion of the orator, was an eminently ursafe country. It was characterized by a develon to business matters at the sacrifice of domestic peace. It raised a factitious standard of respectability based upon wealth, and caused extravagance and ruin. His hope for America escaping ruin was its agricultural interests, which would slways outweigh its commercial importance.

TELEGRAPHIC ERRORS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: In common with several others, I have asked myzelf, "What are telegraphs good for when required for private use?" Not long since I had occasion to send a telegram to Niagara Falls, which was plainly written, but which was totally altered by the operator or operators, and was the cause of vexatious disar-rangements and delays. Last Autuma I sent a telerangements and delays. Last Autumn I sont a telegram from the line of the Erie Railroad, which was duted from a place in an entirely different part of the State, and the value of the message utterly destroyed by the changes made in it. In aimset every instance where I have employed the telegraph I have met with such results. Some of my friends have had extensive experience of the same kind. What redress have we for such above where, in some cases, much injury may be done?

HENRY C. VAIL. may be done? Sing Sing, N. Y., April 13, 1858.

PERSONAL.

- What is the real name of Mrs. Fremont? The Erening Post, professing to speak on the lady's onthority, says that it is Jessie Benjon ; the New American Cyclopadia, speaking on her father's authority, says that it is Ann Benton: and now The Boston Bee affirms that she signs legal documents Jessie Ann Bea-How are we to call "our Jessie?"

The N. O. P canne says:
In looking over the list of members of this Cou-"In koking over the list of members of this Coagless (thirty years ago), as published in Nilea's Register of December, 1820, we notice a curious circumstance. (The list contains the full names of every member of the House of Representatives but one. There was a new member from Tennessee, whose Christian name could not be found out by the compiler, and so he put him down thus: — Polk. Twenty years afterward, this obscure gentieman, of whose identity there was so much question in 1825, was elected Piccident of the United States."

TOMPKINS County has elected 8 Republicans, 1 American, as Supervisors—not a single Lecomptonite. In Ithoca, the County seat, the Sham Democracy ran lowest of the three parties—the vote for Supervisor standing: Host (Am.) 512; Walbridge (Rep.) 381; Wood Save Dem. 293. In Lansing, the Americane an Sheme united on a coalition ticket with an American for Supervisor, but it was no use. In Danby, Eafield, and we believe one or two more towns, the Leempton ticket ran lowest of the three. Just look at

Ithaca, Am. by 131 maj, over Rep. 219 over Dea Louising, Repub. by 125 over coalesced Dem. and Am. Dryden, Repub. by 328 over all. Caroline, Repub. by 80 over Dem. Danby, Repub. by 137 over Am. 174 over De

Newfield, Repub. by 37 over Dem. 84 over Am. Enfield, Repub. by 30 over Am. 86 over Dem. Ulyses, Repub. by 72 over Dem.

of that side chosen.

Croton, Repub. by 216 over Deta. The Democractic candidates for Supervisors were usually strong men; the Hon. Nichol Halsey (ex-M. C.) running in Ulysses. The popular verdict is against not the men, but the cause. In the whole outry, we hear of but one Justice and one Constable

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CONMITTEE.-The Republican Central Committee met last night at No. 618 Broadway. It was was decided to print portions of the speeches of Senators Wilson, Broderick and Hammond for circulation in documents.

COURT OF APPEALS.

April 14, 1858.—82, 87, struck off. 33, 51, 127, 167, 177, 381, 445, submitted. 50 Gould agt. Roberts, argued. G. Dean for sppellant, Nicholas Hill for respondent. 37, affirmed by default. II, New York City Incurance Company agt. Mayor, &c. of New York, argued. John H. Reynolds for appellant. Daniel F. Sckles for respondent. 63, Lamb agt. Buckmiller, argued. F. J. Finitha for appellant, P. G. Farker for respondent. Calendar for April 15.—52, 61, 22, 43, 16, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73.